

VOTE FOR HOME RULE 2 TO 1

REDMOND MOTION ADOPTED BY THE COMMONS.

Only Means Home Rule Some Time, as Asquith Won't Bring in a Bill in This Parliament—Nationalist Calls Irish Unionist Coward—Balfour Just Sneers.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, March 30.—In the House of Commons to-day John Redmond, leader of the Irish party, moved "that the present system of government in Ireland be in opposition to the will of the Irish people and gives them no voice in the management of their own affairs; that the system is inefficient, extravagant and costly; that it does not enjoy the confidence of a large section of the population; that it is productive of universal discontent and unrest and is incapable of satisfactorily promoting the material and intellectual progress of the people; that the reform of the Irish government is a matter vital to the interest of Ireland and calculated to greatly promote the well-being of the people of Great Britain."

The resolution therefore declares "that in the opinion of the House a solution of the problem can be attained only by giving the Irish people legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs."

Mr. Redmond, speaking to his resolution, said that the Home Rule question now occupied a position in which it could not indefinitely continue. An overwhelming majority of the members of the House of Commons had professed their belief that the only solution of the problem was the concession of Home Rule, and the Government had publicly spoken to the same effect.

The debate arouses more interest than any subject discussed this session. Earl Percy, Conservative, submitted an amendment to the resolution, stating: "That inasmuch as the abandonment by the Imperial Parliament of its undivided responsibility, both for legislation and administration within the United Kingdom, would injure the prosperity of Ireland and imperil the security of Great Britain, this House is emphatically opposed to the creation of an Irish Parliament with a responsible executive."

Mr. Redmond said: "The amendment raises a perfectly plain issue. On one side is trust in the people and on the other the old Tory policy of repression. The proposal to add the words 'subject to the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament' is unnecessary and superfluous, but if it is desired to add them we will certainly accept. Ireland is worse governed and more discontented under British rule and is more determined never to cease agitation until she has home rule than at any time since the movement began."

"We ask from you power to develop in our own way our own qualities. We ask that you have done for the Frenchmen of Quebec and for the Dutch in the Transvaal you should now do for the people of Ireland."

Mr. Redmond added that the only real argument against home rule was the fear of the harm 4,000,000 Irish people may do to the 40,000,000 of this country.

Earl Percy moved his amendment in words which emphasized Mr. Redmond's point above, declaring that in Ireland a legal separation was the prelude to divorce. It was not surprising, therefore, that England should prefer to incur the slight inconvenience arising from incompatibility of temper to the certain risk, if she allowed her partner to set up her house at her very lodge gates, that she should contract a new alliance with some enterprising neighbor who happens to have her eye on the British plate and jewels.

Augustus Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, arose, grim and pale, to address the House. He was greeted with a storm of laughter. His words were down-right uncomplimentary. He said:

"There is not time for this House to do all things that are necessary for Ireland, and which must be done unless misfortune and misery are to dog her path and unless her final connection with this country is to be our lasting shame. Something more must be done unless we are to have something like hell in Ireland. The Irish may be an extensible people, but if there were introduced in East Anglia such legislation as has been proposed to Ireland there would be far greater trouble and excitement there than has occurred in Ireland."

Banging a despatch box with his fist Mr. Birrell cried: "The Liberal party is a home rule party. [Roars and cheers from the Nationalists.] Yes, there is no kind of doubt about that. [Heavenly cheers.] Proceeding he said, 'I have never disguised from the electors that I am not penitent. A number of other Liberals have declared that home rule is outside of practical politics during the present Parliament.' He added, 'It is impossible to determine what should be the issue for any general election. This is home rule's danger in the next general election, for it is impossible that the predominant partner would think about anything he did not want to think about.' He concluded by saying, 'If the Irish desire that this question should be brought prominently before the English people at the next general election they would do well to make it clear what their proposals are.'"

There was a lively scene at dinner time in the House. One of the Belfast members said the inhabitants of the west of Ireland were lazy. An uproar followed, in the midst of which John O'Connor, member for North Kildare, a 6 foot 3 inch giant, rose white with passion and asked the Belfast member to repeat his statement. The inevitable uproar followed. A point of order was raised and the Deputy Speaker declared the word coward was not in order. He refused, whereupon he was named, and he walked out.

Ex-Prime Minister Balfour scouted the idea of discussing Home Rule in one night's debate and he questioned the seriousness of the present discussion. What the Unionists wanted to know, he said, was the Government's attitude on Home Rule.

Mr. Birrell had said nothing either as a government or of the Liberal party as a party. He twitted Mr. Birrell for asking the Irish members to deal frankly as to state what they wanted. "That," he declared, "was the most amazing ap-

PRESENT JACKSON TO HUGHES

GRAND JURY WANT EVIDENCE SENT TO THE GOVERNOR

And to the Legislature—Bank Receiver White's Testimony That Jackson Cried Halves Is the Point—Jackson Says Presentation Is Illegal and Will Attack It.

The integrity of Attorney-General Jackson has been questioned, the Grand Jury submitted yesterday in a presentment, and the Grand Jury feels that the evidence it took on the question should be presented to the Governor and the Legislature "for action." The Grand Jury has heard Attorney-General Jackson three times as a witness since the arrest of Nathan Vidaver, who was one of his special deputies, and it says that there is a conflict of testimony which should receive the consideration of the Governor and the Legislature.

When Mr. Jackson heard of the presentment he said it was "unfair and cowardly." Before the presentment had been filed he had information that it was coming and he sent a letter to Judge Foster of General Sessions protesting against the presentment being made public on the ground that it was "entirely illegal and scandalous." Judge Foster had the presentment read in open court and Mr. Jackson's letter was filed with it.

The Attorney-General announced that he will appear this morning before Judge Foster and move to have the presentment stricken from the record of the court. District Attorney Jerome will be in court should the Grand Jury desire to call upon him as its legal adviser to uphold its action.

It is left to Judge Foster to decide whether the presentment and the evidence shall reach the Governor and the Legislature, which has before it a proposal to investigate Mr. Jackson's conduct of his office.

Mr. Jackson first appeared before the Grand Jury the day after the arrest of Vidaver, who was accused by William R. Montgomery, ex-president of the Hamilton Bank, of attempting to extort \$1,500 from him. Mr. Jackson said he wanted to explain the connection Mr. Vidaver had with his office. Mr. Jackson spent an unpleasant hour before the Grand Jury, being examined part of the time by Mr. Jerome. Then one day Frank White, who had been Mr. Jackson's first deputy until he became temporary receiver of the Hamilton Bank, told the Grand Jury that Mr. Jackson had demanded from him half of his fees, about \$10,000, as receiver for the Hamilton Bank and that he had refused to give up.

Mr. Jackson appeared before the Grand Jury a second and a third time, bringing the last time a bundle of papers which he left with the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury took charge of the investigation itself, the District Attorney being present only a part of the time. Mr. Jackson is said to have gone into a defence of himself and his office.

Yesterday afternoon there were several conferences between groups of jurors, and Judge Foster was asked to wait longer than the usual hour for the Grand Jury to report. He had to wait until after 5 o'clock. By that time the Grand Jury had prepared a presentment without the aid of the District Attorney. When the jury came into court Foreman William C. Muschenheim said the presentment would be read if the Court desired to hear it. Judge Foster thought the jury would look over it first, and after glancing at the presentment he said he thought it should be read. George S. Terry, secretary of the Grand Jury, read it as follows:

"Testimony has been given before the Grand Jury affecting the integrity of the Attorney-General of the State and an offer has been extended to the Attorney-General to appear before the Grand Jury and give his testimony in respect thereto. The Attorney-General has appeared and testified before the Grand Jury and there appears a conflict of testimony in respect to the matters brought before us. The office of Attorney-General is of such transcendent importance in the administration of the business of the State and the confidence of the people of the State in the integrity of the Attorney-General is so essential to the public welfare that we deem it our duty to respectfully call the attention of your Honor to it and request the clerk of the court to transmit this presentment to the Governor of the State and the Speaker of the Assembly for action."

"May I receive the paper and place it on file?" said Judge Foster. "I have already received a communication from the Attorney-General." This is the letter:

HON. WARREN W. FOSTER: If the Grand Jury makes any presentment in my case I desire an opportunity to ask that it be expunged from the record before being made public as entirely illegal and scandalous. I have some authority to desire to submit upon the subject. Yours truly, W. S. JACKSON.

Mr. Jackson had written the letter himself, not taking time to have it typewritten. After quoting from the letter Judge Foster said he would file both the letter and the presentment and decide later what course to follow.

"I don't know myself," he said, "whether this instrument should be called a presentment or a communication. It represents a presentment in your judgment and it is entitled to consideration. For that purpose it will take the usual course."

Mr. Jackson did not take the presentment gracefully. He said he would attempt to have it removed from the court records. "I consider," he said, "that the Grand Jury in making any such report violates the injunction of the statutes in reference to the secrecy of Grand Jury proceedings. Such method of attack is absolutely unfair and cowardly and has been held to be illegal and without the power of a Grand Jury. A court should not allow a Grand Jury to make such a report. If the Grand Jury states in its presentment that there is a conflict of testimony, that also violates the secrecy of the proceedings. I have not been informed of any conflict of testimony. To-morrow morning I will move the Court to expunge this presentment from the record. There is no authority in any court to send that material to the Legislature."

A Grand Jury of which George Haven Putnam, the publisher, was foreman filed a presentment criticizing Asa Bird Gardiner when he was District Attorney. Samuel Untermyer appeared for Gardiner, and after an argument Judge Foster had the presentment stricken from the court record.

WHERE TO TAKE LUNCH
And drink the Highest Types of American Wines. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.

BLEW OFF 6 INCH GUN MUZZLE.

Accident on the Missouri at Target Practice in Magdalena Bay.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The muzzle of a six inch broadside gun on the battleship Missouri exploded during target practice at Magdalena Bay, Mexico, last Saturday. In reporting the accident to the Navy Department to-day Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander-in-chief of the fleet, said that no one was injured. A portion of the gun fourteen inches in length, he added, had been blown off. The metal looked good, he said, and there were no signs of a flaw in the gun.

The gun was one of the old style 40 calibre six inch guns which are now being supplanted as rapidly as possible by a new style 30 calibre six inch gun. It was manufactured in 1902 at the naval gun foundry of the Washington Navy Yard and was of the earlier design of high power guns and was not hooped to the muzzle. Chamber pressures of the index of the powder used taken immediately after the accident show about two tons less than the proof pressures of the powder, and the powder for some reason may have become slightly slow in burning.

The break in the gun occurred about eight feet from the chamber. The 40 calibre six inch gun is 240 inches long and the length of the fracture was 140 inches from the muzzle of the gun. The part of the gun which was blown off was outside of the gun port, and this fact, it is believed here, prevented any injuries to the gun crew. A spare gun is now available and will be shipped immediately to the Pacific Coast.

The Missouri had a serious accident while at target practice near Pensacola, Fla., on April 13, 1904, when there was an explosion of about 2,000 pounds of powder in the 12 inch gun of the after turret and handling room caused by a farnback. In this accident twenty-nine officers and men were instantly killed and three died later as a result of injuries.

LONDON MAY SHELL PARIS

Or Paris London—Col. Maude Has a Gun That Will Revolutionize War.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, March 30.—Col. F. W. Maude in the April Contemporary Review describes a gun which "is in existence and can impart by the application of electricity an initial velocity of 30,000 feet a second to projectiles of all dimensions and which can be practically handled under war conditions and on board ship or in permanent defences. Projectiles of 2,000 pounds weight lie fairly within these limits."

In a succeeding passage he declares that if the rule with velocities up to 2,500 feet a second, viz., that resistance increases as the square of velocity, holds good at the higher rates, then there is practically nothing to prevent these weapons from throwing shells from London to Paris or vice versa at the rate of a few thousand a day. The inventor is W. S. Simpson, a Scotchman.

A reporter of the Chronicle, who interviewed Col. Maude, assures critics that the greatest experts in the country have seen, examined and witnessed the working of the model and expressed their entire satisfaction with its practicability. He adds that Col. Maude does not hesitate to say that the results claimed are certain to be realized.

The fact that with this weapon it will be possible to give a projectile a velocity of 30,000 feet a second and upward without smoke, flash or recoil will ultimately compel all navies to abandon armor and devote their energies to the attainment of speed as the prime factor of success.

PITTSBURG MINES WILL CLOSE.

Operators Decide to Change Some Unbearable Conditions Created by the Union.

PITTSBURG, March 30.—Every coal mine in the Pittsburgh district will close at midnight to-morrow, according to operators who to-day met the miners.

President-elect Tom Lewis of the United Mine Workers was appealed to by the Pittsburgh district mine workers this afternoon and he will be in Pittsburgh to-morrow, though his term as president does not begin until April 1.

One of the biggest operators of the Pittsburgh district said this evening: "The mines will be closed to-morrow night pending the adjustment of certain conditions which the operators have decided are unbearable. Frankly, the operators have chosen this time to make a fight they have long had in mind."

INDIANAPOLIS, March 30.—Tom Lewis, president-elect of the United Mine Workers, reached here to-day and will conduct negotiations with operators from this city. It is expected that 25,000 miners will to-morrow night stop work in Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas and probably in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, West Virginia and Kentucky. Their contracts expire at midnight to-morrow and except in central Pennsylvania and in the Indiana block coal district no new contracts have been made.

HIS ROBINSON CRUSOE BOAT.

Graham Can't Get It Out of the Hotel He Built It In.

The 25 foot gasoline launch that William Graham has built on the second floor of Charles E. Riley's hotel at Carroll street and City Island avenue, on City Island, bids fair to become famous, like Robinson Crusoe's boat, which he built but could not launch. Graham rented the floor and built on it a boat too large to go out by the windows. Then he decided to remove the back wall.

Mrs. Ophelia Vail, who owns the hotel and leases it to Riley, objected and yesterday she obtained from Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court a temporary injunction restraining Riley and Graham from tearing out the back wall or any other wall. At the same time Mrs. Vail is informed that the boat is a great strain on the rafters of the hotel and she wants Graham to take it to pieces and take it away from there. The Graham says he can't and won't do. Justice Hendrick will have to decide the knotty points involved.

INFATUATED FUR MURDERED.

Bodies of Old Master and His Pupils Found in Woods.

CLEVELAND, March 30.—Carl Bernthaler, 59 years old, a musician, with a wife and grown children, and Lena Zeichman, 30 years old, instructor in music in Mayfield public school and a flute pupil of Bernthaler, were found dead this morning in a wood at Cleveland Heights, a suburb. Each had a bullet wound through the heart.

A declaration by Mrs. Bernthaler and her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Novis, that the young woman and Bernthaler were infatuated and often met led the Coroner to accept the theory of murder and suicide, but a fruitless search of two hours for the weapon has failed him to decide that they were murdered.

ASK BRYAN, BUT NOT TO SPEAK

LIST OF ORATORS AT JEFFERSON DINNER LIMITED.

But It Is Believed That the Nebraska Will Come and If He Does Persons Who Are Acquainted With Him Profess to Think That He Will Make a Speech.

The invitation which has been sent to William J. Bryan by the National Democratic Club to be one of its guests at the Jefferson Day dinner on April 13 at the Knickerbocker Hotel did not ask Mr. Bryan to make a speech at the banquet. The omission was intentional. At the meeting of the directors last Tuesday when the question was discussed until late at night as to whether or not Mr. Bryan should be invited the proposal to extend the club's hospitality to him was carried with the proviso that he should be invited not as the guest of honor but as a plain ordinary guest and that nothing in the invitation should lead Mr. Bryan to think that he would be expected to deliver an address.

The following announcement is official: The following gentlemen have been invited and have consented to speak at the banquet, which the National Democratic Club will give in honor of Thomas Jefferson's birthday at the Knickerbocker Hotel on Monday, April 13: Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University; Robert L. Taylor, United States Senator from Tennessee; Frank L. Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma; F. M. Simmons, United States Senator from North Carolina; and Edward M. Shepard, Esq., of New York City. This list of speakers will not be enlarged.

When the club began its campaign last fall for the restoration in the Democratic party of a conservative policy it was announced that that campaign was not aimed at any individual or any faction, but at the same time the directors of the club made it clear that their "conservative policy" really meant the beginning of a fight against the nomination of Bryan. Since then some of the leaders of the club seemed to have changed their attitude.

At the meeting of the directors last week several of the directors contended that as the policy of the club was not to take sides for or against any candidate it was the duty of the club to include Mr. Bryan in the list of guests. Even this proposition was opposed by some of the directors and it was only on the understanding that Mr. Bryan should not be formally asked to speak that the invitation was agreed to.

The invitation was sent to Mr. Bryan last Thursday. No answer has yet been received. Mr. Bryan is touring in the South and a reply is not expected before the end of the week. Friends of Mr. Bryan said last night that he would undoubtedly accept the invitation, and if he does so it is a 1,000 to 1 that he will be heard from. As one of the directors of the Democratic Club remarked last night:

"It is impossible to think of Mr. Bryan attending a Democratic dinner and not being asked to speak. This will be at least 400 persons at the dinner, and the clamor they will make for Bryan if he is seated at the guest table will leave no alternative for the chairman but to call upon Mr. Bryan."

BRACKETT AGAINST PARSONS.

Says Hughes's Supporters Should Vote To-day Against County Chairman.

ALBANY, March 30.—Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett, president of the Hughes State League, called at the Executive chamber to-day and while waiting to see the Governor expressed himself as believing that those supporters of the Hughes Presidential candidacy in New York who are really desirous of seeing the Governor nominated at Chicago should vote in the primaries to-morrow in opposition to the present control of the New York Republican county committee by Herbert Parsons.

Mr. Brackett declared that he had no business connected with the Hughes League bringing him to-day to see the Governor. He said he was in the city to appear before the Court of Appeals.

Gov. Hughes will probably not get to New York city to vote at the primaries to-morrow. He goes to Herkimer this afternoon to give an address to-night before the Herkimer Board of Trade and returns to Albany to-morrow. No request has been made to the Governor at this time to call on the proper authorities in New York city to see that the law is strictly enforced against repeating and intimidation at the polls, and unless something formal comes to him it is unlikely that he will issue any proclamation of this sort.

Regarding a published story that pressure has been exerted to induce the Governor to become a candidate for the Vice-Presidency Gov. Hughes had nothing to say. It is understood, however, that the rumors have no basis of truth, and that the office has never sought the Governor according to the expressions of his closest friends. When such a story was first given currency some months ago the position of the Governor was defined by his friends as antagonistic.

WIRELESS TIME FOR SHIPS.

French Proposal to Send Greenwich Noon Over the Ocean Every Day.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, March 30.—At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences to-day Senator Delahaye advanced a scheme for the simultaneous transmission by wireless telegraphy of signals at noon and midnight, Greenwich time, to every ship fitted with wireless apparatus. He said the wireless station on the Eiffel Tower embraced most of the Mediterranean and part of the Atlantic. He thought if a great station were erected on the highest point of the Peak of Teneriffe it would cover the greatest part of the world's water surface.

The academy appointed a special commission under Prof. Bequerel to examine into the possibility of the scheme, which would be a great aid to navigation, enabling mariners to rectify any variation in their chronometers.

REBUFF FOR SENATOR JEFF.

Democratic Candidate for Governor Tells Him He Doesn't Want His Aid.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 30.—Senator Jeff Davis wrote George W. Donaghy a letter on Saturday congratulating him upon his nomination for Governor, saying that he was glad the Democracy had selected a "Davis man," notwithstanding he (Davis) had supported Kirby, the other "Davis man." Mr. Donaghy replied to the Senator to-day forcibly reminding him that he did not want his assistance in the campaign. "And want you to understand in the beginning that I will wear no man's collar while I am Governor of Arkansas," concludes Mr. Donaghy.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, \$20,000,000.

Bill for That Amount Soon to Be Reported, Despite Leaders' Protests.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Twenty million dollars for the construction of public buildings throughout the country will be authorized in the omnibus bill soon to be reported by the House Committee on Public Buildings. The House leaders tried to keep the appropriation to be carried in this measure down to \$10,000,000, but they failed. They are now grinding their teeth in rage and bemoaning the day when they consented to the passage of a public building bill at this session. A "pool" has been formed, however, and every State will be recognized in the public building bill, and the leaders must bow to the inevitable.

TAFT GETS 2 IN CANNON'S STATE.

First Illinois Congress District Instructs Delegates for the Secretary.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Cannon's solid Illinois delegation was smashed here to-night by the First Congress district convention. Amid riotous scenes the delegates to the National convention were instructed for Secretary of War Taft, by a vote of 71 to 80. Speaker Cannon was endorsed for reelection as Speaker.

A rump convention was held by the Cannon men after the Taft forces had put through their slate. The "rump" organized and adjourned subject to the call of the Chair within ten days.

Frank H. Hitchcock, manager of the campaign, it is said, was behind the Taft endorsement. The First is Congressman Martin B. Madden's district. Mr. Madden is one of Speaker Cannon's campaign managers. The Taft delegates selected are Daniel J. Schuyler, Jr., and Chauncey Dewey.

PORK PRICES SOARING.

Meats Up From Thirty to Fifty Per Cent. in a Few Days.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Pork prices again took a jump of 20 per cent. in the wholesale market to-day, making an advance of 50 per cent. in ten days. Retail prices have advanced in the same ratio.

At the National Stock Yards it is said that the receipts of cattle and hogs have fallen off one-half since the first of the year.

Pork tenderloins, which cost 18 cents a pound last week, sold for 25 cents in the wholesale market to-day. Ribs and loins, which were offered for 11 cents a pound last week, are now selling at 16 cents.

The 30 per cent. raise in beef made last week has not been taken in.

RILEY GRANNAN VERY SICK.

Famous Turt Plunger Reported to Be Dying of Pneumonia.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Riley Grannan, the famous turt plunger, is reported to be dying of pneumonia at Rawhide, Nev.

Grannan went to the new gold camp with the earliest rush of locators, but devoted himself to gambling rather than prospecting. Two weeks ago Grannan won \$52,000 at roulette, breaking the bank for that night.

FRANCE WON'T GIVE UP ROY.

Demand for His Extradition on Glacis Calls a Murder Charge Reaches Paris.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, March 30.—The Government has received a request from the United States for the extradition of Paul Roy, who is charged by his wife, Glacis Calla, the singer, with the murder of his brother-in-law, George E. Carkins, near Portsmouth, N. H., a few weeks ago.

In official circles it is not believed the request will be granted.

RIOT OF PHILADELPHIA IDLE.

More Than a Thousand Hung Jobs on Oscar Hammerstein's New Opera House.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Fifteen hundred idle men took part in a riot and threatened to swarm over an iron fence surrounding the Harrah property at Broad and Poplar streets, where two acres of Italians this morning began work on the excavation for Oscar Hammerstein's new opera house.

For half an hour the demonstration continued, and before the disorder could be quieted details of police charged the crowd with riot clubs.

AGREEMENT ON CANNED MUSIC.

Dealers to Pay Royalties to Authors and Composers.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The controversy over the failure of the "canned music" dealers to pay royalties to authors and composers for works used in phonographs, piano players and other like instruments was brought to an end to-day by an agreement reached between representatives of the outstanding interest. The agreement was submitted to the Joint Committee on Patents and that body will whip it into the shape of a bill, which will be reported and undoubtedly passed. It will provide for a flat royalty system and will extend the copyright laws to all mechanical machines reproducing either pictures, songs or plays. Under the bill to be reported any one may reproduce songs or other compositions on mechanical instruments on payment of a royalty.

WOULD NOT OUTLIVE HIS WIFE.

Edwin B. Hall Tries Suicide in the House Where Mrs. Hall Is Dying.

Edwin Bruckner Hall, an electrical supply manufacturer and formerly a publisher, was found yesterday morning in his apartment in the Eleanor Court, Ninety-third street and Riverside Drive, unconscious from inhaling illuminating gas. Mrs. Hall has been ill a long time and after a conference of doctors on Sunday Mr. Hall was told that there was no hope of her recovery. A letter was found in his room yesterday morning addressed to his wife saying that he could not get well and that he did not care to live without her.

Mr. Hall was taken to the J. Wood Wright Hospital and it was said there last night that he was dying. It was said at the house that his wife's death was momentarily expected. She was not informed of her husband's condition or what he had done. Mr. Hall is 54 years old. He is president of the Regal Electrical Company, manufacturers of electrical supplies, with offices at 310 Broadway. Up to ten months ago he was the senior member of the Hall & Locke Company, publishers of Boston, with an office at 30 East Twenty-first street.

BOY DEVoured BY WOLVES.

The Packs Are Ravenous in Saskatchewan This Winter.

CANADA, Sask., March 30.—A boy named Goggle was torn to pieces and devoured by wolves last night eight miles north of here. The wolves are very ravenous and dangerous this winter.

TO NOMINATE HILL TO-DAY

HE'LL GO TO BERLIN AS AMBASSADOR IN MAY.

Kaiser Always Friendly to Him, but Some Casual Remarks Were Distorted, Says Official Statement Given Out at Washington—Wealth to the Background.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—President Roosevelt will send to the Senate to-morrow the nomination of David Jayne Hill to be Ambassador to Germany. He will succeed Charlemagne Tower, the present Ambassador, some time in May instead of in August, the time set tentatively by Mr. Tower for his voluntary retirement.

The reported "opposition" to Dr. Hill on the part of Emperor William has faded away, and while the mystery which surrounds the affair has not been cleared up even in the minds of the chief officers of the Administration the incident is regarded as closed.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, called by appointment at the White House this evening to see President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root. He was with them and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon until after 10 o'clock. Shortly after his departure the following authoritative statement was given out:

"In addition to the communication already made public from the German Foreign Office the German Ambassador has also conveyed to the American Government the assurance of the Emperor that there has never been any change in his attitude toward Dr. Hill and in his cordial willingness to welcome Dr. Hill to Berlin."

"The Emperor's favorable opinion of Mr. Hill was communicated to the Washington Administration last November and his attitude has never changed since. Apparently some remarks in a casual conversation have been distorted by gossip and exaggerated by rumor so as to give a totally erroneous impression of the whole matter. The two Governments have never shared this misunderstanding."

"The design of the President and Secretary of State in choosing Mr. Hill was to choose the man who of all the men in the diplomatic service was best fitted for this particular position, a position of the very first order in honor and responsibility and one to which therefore it was deemed well to send a skilled diplomat, a student, a speaker, an authority on international law, a learned German scholar who had served with signal ability as Assistant Secretary of State under John Hay and as Foreign Minister in two successive posts, in the last of which he had rendered marked service in connection with the Hague peace conference."

"This purpose is and has always been fully appreciated by the Emperor personally and in Germany at large."

It was pointed out to-night in a semi-authoritative way that the purpose of the Administration has been to make it evident that the great diplomatic places are not to be regarded as places for rich men only but to be treated as far as possible as rewards for faithful service to the public in other positions. Stress was laid on the fact that the four Ambassadors last appointed, Riddle to Russia, Dudley to Brazil, O'Brien to Japan and Hill to Germany, are all men of moderate means who in offices of lower rank have shown special fitness for the performance of the duties of the higher posts for which they were selected.

Every Ambassador now in the service, it was explained